FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 179 *14 September 1978*

ARGENTINA

Judge Probes Transportation of Explosives by Chileans B 1 1/A6
Etcheverry Optimistic, Outlines Tasks in Talks With Chile B 1 1/A6
Massera Views Domestic, International Issues Upon Retirement B 1 1/A6

BOLIVIA

Protest Lodged Against Chilean Border Change C 1 1/A8
$131 Million Trade Surplus Recorded in 1977 C 1 1/A8
Siles Zuazo Discusses Meeting With Pereda C 2 1/A9
Winner of UMSA Rector Election Announced C 3 1/A10
Briefs: New Magazine; Radioactive Minerals; Scientific Agreement With Japan C 3 1/A10

BRAZIL

Union Leaders Accuse Labor Minister of Repression [O GLOBO 12 Sep] D 1 1/A11
'ULTIMA HORA' Says Bentes Surrounded by Radicals D 2 1/A12
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Sep]
French Envoy Discounts Joint Nuclear Program D 3 1/A13
Trade Surplus Tied to Export Promotion Policy D 3 1/A13
Briefs: Movement of Hogs; Fire Destroys Radio Studios; D 4 1/A14
Military Leader to Mexico; Bomb Explodes;
Bandeirante Planes Sold; Japanese Bullet Trains; Third
Petrochemical Center; Gas Deposit Yield

CHILE

Cubillos Optimistic Over Renewed Border Talks E 1 1/B1
Etcheverry Sees Favorable Possibilities E 1 1/B1
Note Sent to British E 1 1/B1
Ambassador to U.S. Discusses Letelier Case E 2 1/B2
Unions Note 'Indignation' at Chuquicamata Talks E 2 1/B2
Seven PDC Members Detained for Political Agitation E 3 1/B3
Noted Figures Differ on Constituent Assembly [QUE PASA 7-13 Sep] E 3 1/B3

COLOMBIA

14 September Demonstrations Banned by State-of-Siege Decree F 1 1/B5
Security Measure Adopted F 1 1/B5
UTC Backs Government Decree F 1/B5
Briefs: Allocation for Oil Imports F 1 1/B5

PERU

Government Completes Personnel Reductions, Further Cuts Seen J 1 1/B6
Constituent Assembly Calls for Action Against Terrorism J 1 1/B6

VENEZUELA

Perez on Ties With Spain, Nicaraguan Situation [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 9 Sep] L 1 1/B7
Perez To Visit Peru in October I 2 1/B8
Asylum Granted to 14 Sandinists; No Break in Nicaraguan Ties L 2 1/B8
Venezuela, Dominican Republic To Increase Oil, Sugar Exchanges L 2 1/B8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Addresses Nation on Nicaraguan Crisis P 1 1/B9
Foreign Minister To Present Case at OAS P 2 1/B10
Panama Offers Military Aid for Defense From Nicaragua P 3 1/B11
Reports of Shooting in Northern Border Area P 3 1/B11
Interior Minister Confirms Border Violation by Nicaragua P 4 1/B12
Government Expropriates Somoza Properties P 4 1/B12
Archbishop of Managua Arrives as 'Political Refugee' P 5 1/B13

EL SALVADOR

Nicaraguan Refugees Arrive at Port of La Union P 5 1/B13

HONDURAS

Central American Summit Meetings Canceled P 5 1/B13
Vigilance Along Border With Nicaragua Increased P 6 1/B14
Commander 'Cuatro' Says Cuba Not Supplying Aid to FSLN P 6 1/B14

NICARAGUA

Government Decree Suspends Constitutional Guarantees P 6 1/B14
Local Commanders Ordered To Enforce Martial Law P 8 1/C2
Border With Costa Rica Closed on 13 Sep P 8 1/C2
Opposition Leader Dies Following Recent Arrest P 8 1/C2
Sandinist Radio Transmitter Captured, Dismantled P 9 1/C3
FAO Oppose CONDECA Intervention P 9 1/C3
'Commander Cero' Reported Killed on Southern Border P 9 1/C3
Reports Denied by 'Cero' P 9 1/C3
National Guard Repels Attack on Las Mercedes Airport P 10 1/C4
Rebels, National Guard Clash in Managua P 10 1/C4
Esteli, Chinandega Remain Rebel Strongholds P 10 1/C4
More on Esteli P 11 1/C5
National Guard Claims Recovery of Masaya P 11 1/C5
Men of Masaya in Custody P 12 1/C6
Bombing and Strafing of Leon Reported P 12 1/C6
Red Cross Reports Renewed Shooting in Jinotepe P 12 1/C6

CUBA

Fidel Castro Attends Military Parade in Ethiopia Q 1 1/C7
Ethiopian Ambassador Hosts Anniversary Reception Q 1 1/C7
UN Committee Approves Cuban-Backed Resolution on Puerto Rico Q 1 1/C7
Cuba Urges Study of Economic Pressure as Type of Force Q 2 1/C8
Visiting Angolan Construction Minister Meets With Students Q 2 1/C8
Valdes Meets With Minister Q 2 1/C8

OTHER COUNTRIES

BAHAMAS

Consul in Miami Discusses Lobster Fishermen Confrontation V 1 1/C9
[THE TRIBUNE 9 Sep]

ECUADOR

Electoral Tribunal President Explains Resignation V 1 1/C9
New Tribunal Officials Appointed V 1 1/C10
CFP Delegate Protests Arizaga Appointment V 1 1/C10

GUYANA

Cheddi Jagan Interviewed by Hungarian Newspaper V 2 1/C11
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 8 Sep]

JAMAICA

Shortages of Foodstuffs, Detergents Reported in Kingston V 5 1/C13
[DAILY GLEANER 9 Sep]
Jamaica May Lose UK Banana Market Pending Increased Production V 5 1/C13
[DAILY GLEANER 9 Sep]

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JUDGE PROBES TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES BY CHILEANS

PY131816Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1339 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 13 Sep (NA)--Federal Judge Federico Pinto Cramer continued legal actions today in order to clarify the incident involving the transportation of explosives by a Chilean bus running between Rio Turbio and Puerto Natale, in Chile, and the situation of the three Chileans, one of them a naturalized Argentine, who were detained because of this incident. According to reliable sources, the judge met yesterday for a long time with authorities of the 43d National Gendarmerie Squad who intervened in the matter. There was no official report at the end of this meeting.

ETCHEVERRY OPTIMISTIC, OUTLINES TASKS IN TALKS WITH CHILE

PY131840Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA)--Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo (Ret), chairman of the Argentine delegation to Commission No 2, which must seek an integral solution to the border difference with Chile in the southern area, stated today regarding the negotiations that "we have taken a number of positive steps on the subject, and at this time we must sharpen our wits and imagination to be able to reach, within the remaining time, positive and appropriate agreements for the two countries."

Etcheverry Boneo made this statement at Ezeiza Airport this morning, shortly before leaving--with the other 17 members of the delegation--for Santiago, Chile, where another round of talks will begin today. The commission has only 50 days left to fulfill its mission. Etcheverry admitted this, and he indicated that "the shorter the time left, the more important our talks are since there is less time to resolve difficult points in the negotiations."

During the conversation, Etcheverry Boneo said that the temporary suspension of talks produced an uneasiness that was "unjustified," since it was foreseen that this would happen when an "exchange of opinion" was proposed that would require a period of "consultations and reflection." He also discounted the importance of the brief meeting he held in Buenos Aires with the head of the Chilean delegation, Francisco Orrego Vicuna, and denied that they had exchanged documents on that occasion.

He concluded by making a call for the "reliability" of the press since the press remarks, he said, are not in agreement with the trend of the negotiation, which is carried out "in the appropriate atmosphere." He indicated he was optimistic regarding a definitive solution "of this problem which is temporarily dividing us in our friendly relations with Chile."

MASSERA VIEWS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES UPON RETIREMENT

PY140317Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santa Fe, 13 Sep (NA)--Argentine Navy Commander in Chief Emilio Eduardo Massera made a series of remarks on political, labor, economic, social, and international issues during an interview broadcast here today. Among other things he stated that "the armed forces government, interpreting, no doubt, the attitude of the Argentine people, has decided against negotiating that which contradicts our honor and national interests." This interview was broadcast by LT9 Radio Brigadier General Lopez this morning, 48 hours before Massera's retirement as commander in chief of the navy and member of the governing Junta.

Asked whether politics are among his future activities--since the day after tomorrow he will retire, leaving the post of navy commander in chief--Massera indicated that "if by political activity you mean deeds prompted by a concern for the greatness of the fatherland, its independence and the well-being of its citizens, it would be mean of me to refuse to participate. I believe that all Argentines who are aware of the needs and situation of the country must participate in this."

Regarding the role that must be played by the unions, Massera said: "Within a well-organized democratic society the unions have been created to defend labor rights and gains, logically seeking greater participation by the workers in the social wealth of the country. This description might appear to be unilateral and therefore incomplete. To overcome this it should be added that the unions have the inalienable responsibility of effective understanding and acceptance of the need to produce appropriately so that there can be wealth to share all around."

Massera was then asked about the concern which all Argentines feel over the defense of the nation's rights in the southern region and the role played by diplomacy and the national and foreign press in this matter. Massera said: "Diplomacy--and by diplomacy I mean the diplomacy of all nations in general--follows a traditionally cautious and prudent style. Diplomacy is a means of negotiation between the states within a combative world. Thus, no one should be surprised at the moderation of the statements."

He went on to say: "I do not mean to say that diplomatic negotiations may lead to unfair arrangements. Here I want to say that Argentine diplomacy does not act independently from the leadership of the nation, but rather obeys precise instructions issued by this leadership."

On Argentina's foreign policy he said: "At the international level, our country operates on the basis of our own scale of values, carrying out a realistic and pragmatic policy, that is a policy open to any possibility that may benefit us."

He reasserted that "in the specific case of the United States, the policy of Carter's administration can in no way destroy a relationship based on permanent and not temporary realities. In the meantime, Argentina is naturally doing its best to defend the basic principles of national sovereignty and maintains and reasserts the validity of the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs of other states."

"Argentina is open to all possibilities that may favor it. It must be understood that this country does not go abroad to purchase ideologies but to exchange concrete things or seek political agreements in line with national interests," he added in response to a question dealing with the invitation issued by the Soviet Union to the Argentine foreign minister.

The commander in chief of the navy also stated: "There are several reasons for the trips I have made. Some of them were in response to pending invitations, others were related to specific navy issues, and a few had purely personal reasons."

With regard to the reactions and the image resulting from his trips, he said, "That is up to those who like to speculate about these matters. After all I think this is a typical risk of the freedom of press...

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST CHILEAN BORDER CHANGE

FY132205Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 13 Sep 78 FY

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Government today forcefully protested the violation of its border by Chile, and it was unofficially reported that Bolivian troops were sent to the border to reinforce vigilance in the disputed area called Janco Apacheta.

A charge concerning the violation of marker 38 was presented 5 days ago by peasants from the area, and the government ordered immediate establishment of a special commission which went to the disputed area.

The National Defense Ministry has now issued a communique through the Bolivian Foreign Ministry indicating that it has been proven that Chilean peasants destroyed boundary marker No 38 located on the border between the two countries.

The communique added that the area in which the marker was located is known as Apacheta de Tillaja and that the marker was moved approximately 3 kms to a place known as Janco Apacheta, well inside Bolivian territory.

The communique went on to state that "this violation is strongly rejected by our Foreign Ministry in a note addressed to the Uruguayan Embassy in Bolivia, which is taking care of Bolivian-Chilean affairs.

In the note the Bolivian Foreign Ministry asked the Uruguayan Embassy to request from the Chilean Government a meeting of the Bolivian-Chilean Border Demarcation Commission so that the technical relocation of the landmark can be done as soon as possible.

The communique adds, however, that border marker No 38 was immediately replaced by Bolivian patrols and the Bolivian commission, which were sent to the border to protect national sovereignty.

$131 MILLION TRADE SURPLUS RECORDED IN 1977

FY091617Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Sep 78 p 10 FY

[Text] During 1977 the trade balance was favorable to the nation's economy. Exports exceeded imports by $130,967,768, according to recent statistics from the Commercial Affairs Section of the Integration Secretariat.

Bolivia's most important trade ties during the past year were with the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, the FRG, Britain and Japan, according to data from the Central Bank of Bolivia.

Bank sources disclosed provisional data from their records of Bolivian foreign trade.

During the past year, trade relations with the U.S. were intense. In fact, it is the country to which we export the most and from which we buy the most. Statistics indicate that Bolivian sales to the U.S. market reached a total value of $243,298,000 during 1977 while purchases reached $182,225. [as published]

In order of importance, Argentina occupies second place. We exported goods totaling $139,095,269, while purchases from our neighboring country reached $78,301,802, thus making that trade balance favorable to Bolivia, too.

Sales to the FRG reached $25,551,000 and purchases totaled $52,083,000. In this case the trade balance was not favorable to Bolivia. This also happened with Brazil. Brazil received a total of $19,921,519 in goods, while we exported a total of $65,775,7[illegible]

The trade balance with Japan was also unfavorable to Bolivia, since in 1977 exports reached only $20,446,000, while imports totaled $79,493,000.

Within the overall trade balance, relations with Andean group nations held little significance in comparison with other countries and areas of the world. During the past year, Bolivia exported a total of $11,278,806 to the Cartagena Pact market, while it imported a total of $17,544,242, according to the report from the Integration Secretariat.

During the same period, Bolivia exported goods totaling $14,802,190 to Chile, while it imported a total of $16,870,950. This means the country suffered a deficit in its trade balance of $2,068,760.

SILES ZUAZO DISCUSSES MEETING WITH PEREDA

FY131422Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Sep 78 FY

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] has demanded from Gen Juan Pereda Asbun's government a prompt decision regarding the date for the elections which will steer the country back on the road to democracy.

In the opinion of the coalition, whose leader, former President Hernan Siles Zuzao, made a long statement yesterday, elections should be held during the first half of next year. If elections are not called within that period, the FUDP will call together the majority classes of the people in popular rallies which will (?undertake) the democratization of the country.

At a press conference at his home in the San Jorge district of La Paz, Hernan Siles Zuazo stressed that the coalition he is leading is ready for dialog to achieve the democratization of the country and that he, in accordance with that situation, had agreed to meet President Pereda. We desire peace, said Hernan Siles Zuazo, but we are ready to struggle in defense of the high interests of the fatherland.

He then stated that the maritime problem with Chile should necessarily be discussed at a constitutional level, thus denying that the present government has the capacity to negotiate on the subject. In this connection he added that the FUDP has always stressed, at a time when its leaders were in exile, the justice of the Bolivian cause which deserved solidarity from its brother peoples on the continent.

Regarding this matter he praised the support given by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and also said that the FUDP knows that there are currents within the armed forces which are of the opinion that the solution of our maritime problem will be found on the basis of the unity of the Bolivian people and the strengthening of the nation through democracy.

He added that his meeting with General Pereda has been criticized by those who criticize everything they do not do themselves. Further referring to those criticizing the FUDP he said: They attack us in their bitterness over their resounding failure in the last elections. It is easy to be a demagog, but it is difficult to make a responsible contribution to Bolivian unity.

Meanwhile, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has deplored the fact that it had not been taken into account during the president's talks with political leaders and that the agreement among the opposition parties about their conduct had not been respected.

Edwin Rodriguez Aguirre, national MNR executive secretary of Victor Paz Estenssoro's line, noted that the second deputy party chief, [name indistinct], is now leading the party in the absence of the MNR national chief and deputy chief. A document released to the news media added that in the talks which were held among the main opposition fronts and parties it was categorically decided that any contact or dialog with the government should be held with the presence and joint participation of those fronts and parties. The MNR said that the basic agreement has not been followed by the FUDP and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], whose leaders were invited by government officials for a dialog regarding the democratization of the country. The MNR therefore deplores that conduct, which is not in accordance with the spirit of that document, inspired by the need to establish a joint dialog, and which (?exposes) the people to all kinds of maneuvers and subterfuge which may harm the vital interests of the nation.

WINNER OF UMSA RECTOR ELECTION ANNOUNCED

PY0831515Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Eng (Hugo Mansilla Romero) is the new rector of the Greater University of San Andres [UMSA]. He has obtained 414 ballots among the teachers and 8,014 student votes, as against 91 and 3,064, respectively, for the slate headed by (Juan Guerra Mercado). The vote-counting, which lasted until 2400 last night, included 12,036 student ballots and 654 teacher ballots.

The final results show that among the students (Mansilla Romero), with (Orlando Cossio) as vice rector, obtained 8,014 ballots; (Juan Guerra Mercado) and (Hernan Rivera Roda) 3,064 ballots and the slate (Juan Bustillos-Oscar Arzade) 514 ballots. There were 318 blank ballots and 126 nulls. Anong the teachers, (Mansilla's) slate obtained 414 ballots, (Juan Guerra) 91, and (Juan Bustillos) 112; there were 12 blank ballots and 11 nulls.

BRIEFS

NEW MAGAZINE--The first issue of a new biweekly magazine was distributed today by the Information and Documents Center of Bolivia, which publishes the magazine. The new magazine will recap the more important political and legal events in Boalivia, as well as report important international economic and social news. The main source of information for the publication will be the radio media, including Radio Cruz del Sur. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Sep 78 PY]

RADIOACTIVE MINERALS--Mines and Metallurgy Minister Ismael Castro Montano has reported the failure of the Italian company AGIP in its efforts to find radioactive minerals in Bolivian territory. He noted that the samples obtained by this company are not enough to undertake industrial exploitation of these minerals. Sources in the ministry have also reported that the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission has held preliminary talks with British enterprises interested in prospecting for uranium in Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Sep 78 PY]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported today that Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya and Japanese Ambassador Eikichi Hayshiya have signed a document which provides for the installation of modern medical equipment in the country for gastroenterological research and treatment. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT7 Sep 78 PY]

UNION LEADERS ACCUSE LABOR MINISTER OF REPRESSION

PY131516Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Sep 78 p 2 PY

[Text of document released by union leaders in Brasilia on 11 September in reply to Labor Ministry Decree No 3,337]

[Excerpts] Without going into the subjective merits of Decree No 3,337 issued by the labor minister, the undersigned union leaders want to address all Brazilian workers to make clear that:

1. In deciding--at an open, public meeting held in Rio de Janeiro on 2 September--to take a common stand on the proposal on political reforms submitted to the Congress by the executive branch, we union leaders were only conveying the desires of the professional groups we represent. We want to recall that President Ernesto Geisel himself, through Senator Petronio Portella, asked unions to make contributions, suggestions and criticism at the stage of preparation of the political reforms. After being heard (by Portella), we now consider it our duty to express the thinking of the Brazilian workers on the draft constitutional amendment to deputies and senators, and this should not be considered any kind of illegal pressure. Each congressman will obviously vote in accordance with his conscience, assuming responsibility for his vote before the workers and history;

2. We believe that in this manner unions will be effectively cooperating with government branches, cooperation which cannot be considered as subordination to any one branch. We always keep in mind that national interests must prevail over any other interest, but we believe that national interests are those which are freely established by society through its legitimate channels of representation. The interests of the large majority of the people--the working class--cannot be overlooked in determining national interests;

3. Our decision to express to deputies and senators our opposition to the approval of Decree Law No 1,632/78 is in line with this same spirit, that is, to convey the thinking of the workers we represent;

4. This obviously does not mean engaging in political-party activities, much less making propaganda of doctrines which are incompatible with existing institutions or with candidacies to elective posts. We the undersigned union leaders have no intention of creating a workers central command or of signing pacts for taking joint action, particularly because at the present stage of union structure this would be of interest only to those traditional figureheads. Our only motive is to comply with the commitment we assumed before the workers--which we will try to achieve at all costs--of defending the interests of the workers we represent;

5. As a matter of fact, we recall that both the federal constitution and the UN charter, of which Brazil is a signatory, guarantee the right to peaceful meetings and to freedom of association. We cannot see any illegality in a meeting held peacefully and openly by union leaders to discuss issues which are of direct interest to workers. The government never questioned the frequent meetings held by associations of employers;

6. In recent years, the federal government itself has promoted meetings of unions of various professional groups and never regarded these meetings as attempts to create interunion organizations or at aiming at political goals.

Therefore, we consider the warning made by decree No 3,337 to be both inappropriate and purposeless. We union leaders came to Brasilia, pursuant to our legitimate functions, to express the position of our feelow workers in relation to a constitutional amendment and a decree law which directly affect the workers. We reiterate our purpose to hold a dialog with the government. This dialog, however, cannot succeed if efforts are made to prevent the workers and their representatives from expressing their views even on a matter which is now being discussed in the Congress. Both dialog and the democratic purposes announced by the government are endangered when union leaders--who were legally elected through direct, secret vote of their fellow workers--are threatened with being brought to trial on the basis of a law which we believed was definitely being discontinued. We are surprised by, and regret, the fact that the labor minister has availed himself of one of the most dreadful provisions of the consolidated labor laws--which, as is known, was inspired by the fascist model of the Carta del Lavoro, in Mussolini's Italy, and adopted during the Estado Novo--namely, the law restricint the legitimate right to strike and the national security law itself.

Finally, reaffirming our purpose to carry on the struggle for free, true unions, the signatories of this document declare:

That we have been acting as organizations willing to cooperate with government branches, emphasizing national interests;

That we reject political activities in unions of workers, as well as economic activities, and propaganda of doctrines which are incompatible with unions;

That, contrary to what it is claimed, no strangers are interfering in the administration and services of our unions--such interference will never be tolerated by our executive boards and our open, democratic assemblies of members;

We union leaders gathered in Brasilia only want to say that we continue and will continue to carry on our mission, keeping in mind primarily the interest of the workers, with the purpose of ending repression against union activities, to struggle for the direct election of the leaders of federations and confederations, supervised by the electoral court; to fight to overcome the inhuman meager salaries which impose sacrifices on the workers; to obtain greater support for the rural worker and for the national enterprise, which is being progressively weakened by multinational companies; and to establish a state of law which is in keeping with the nation's democratic principles.

'ULTIMA HORA' SAYS BENTES SURROUNDED BY RADICALS

PY140352Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 78 p 4 PY

[Text] Brasilia--In a leaflet distributed to all generals having command of troops and to army department chiefs and directors, the Army Intelligence Center [CIE] transcribes an article criticizing Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro. The circular, however, was not read to their subordinates by some of the recipients as required by military practice, and one general even returned the circular to the CIE.

The leaflet transcribes an article entitled "The Radicalization," written by journalist Adirson de Barros and published by the Rio de Janeiro newspaper ULTIMA HORA on 21 August. The CIE leaflet, which is dated 1 September, starts by praising the writer and the article, and then transcribes the full text of the article.

The journalist draws a parallel between the present situation and that prevailing in the country in 1968, when radicalization led to the enactment of Institutional Act No 5 [AI-5]. He predicts that the alternate military candidacy [of Benetes Monteiro] will cause increasing radicalization, and warns that "the candidate will not be surrounded by moderate members of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], but rather by the MDB radicals from the left wing of the Brazilian political process. These radicals do not want the pure, clean democracy we all want and never had, but a popular democracy which would shelter those socialist-oriented demagogs who lost power in 1964."

He adds: "The ideas stated by the candidate are those of the MDB radicals. Even though the general may appear to be a legal candidate, he will not be a channel for implementing democracy, or democratic legality, but for left wing radicalism, for those left over from the 1964 and 1968 movements, for those exiles who are today pretending to be good and claiming to have received unfair treatment and to long for their beloved fatherland, but who 10 or 14 years ago set off a process of agitation which could have forced us into a civil war and a procommunist dictatorship."

FRENCH ENVOY DISCOUNTS JOINT NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY131624Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Text] France will not take any steps to initiate a nuclear cooperation program with Brazil, and it will not replace the military assistance rendered by the United States to Brazil, according to the French ambassador to Brazil, Jean Beliard.

He added that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will come to Brazil to discuss economic matters, especially those related to establishing agro-industrial projects in Amazonia.

TRADE SURPLUS TIED TO EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY

PY140153Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Station commentary]

[Text] On dedicating the U.S. trade center in Sao Paulo, U.S. Ambassador Robert Sayre stated that Brazil has had a favorable trade balance in relation to the United States in recent years. The ambassador added that since 1975, U.S. sales to Brazil have dropped by 30 percent, while Brazilian sales to the United States have increased by 55 percent.

This behavior of the Brazilian economy in relation to its major partner in the foreign market is obviously a result of our government's export promotion policy, which we have been forced to adopt in view of the increase in the cost of basic imported goods, especially petroleum. It is also a result of restrictions imposed by the Brazilian Government to compensate for the drop in prices of our primary products, on which the Brazilian economy was based.

Ambassador Sayre was aware of the fact that in promoting our exports we are also trying to develop our processing industry, diversifying it as much as possible and even making it more sophisticated to meet certain demands. In short, we are struggling to deliver to the foreign consumer not only raw products, but also processed and semiprocessed products.

Walter Wriston, chairman of the Citibank Council of Administration, told newsmen yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that there is absolutely no concern in the world's high financial centers over the level of the Brazilian foreign debt, considering Brazil's vast natural and human resources. He added that Brazil has capable administrators who are building a strong economy in the country, following the example of developed countries.

The statements made by Ambassador Sayre and banker Wriston reveal that Brazil is now considered a real emerging power. Various circumstances have forced us to learn how to best utilize our resources and techniques to further the nation's development. It is true that we had to face many crises and obstacles which are still affecting countries which are more advanced than ours. These difficulties were, however, instrumental in giving us conditions to struggle with greater confidence for our future, in giving us both the experience in solving problems and the assurance that we have the ability and creativity to take the country along a safe course.

BRIEFS

MOVEMENT OF HOGS--Florianopolis--Carlos Konder Reis, governor of Santa Catarina State, reported here today that movement of hogs across the border to Rio Grande do Sul State was again authorized, but noted that this movement will have to made over the established routes. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY]

FIRE DESTROYS RADIO STUDIOS--Recife--A large fire this afternoon destroyed the studios of Radio Clube Television Station, Radio Tamandare, and Radio Clube de Pernambuco, which were located in the same building in downtown Recife. The fire did not injure anyone but caused significant damage. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Sep 78 PY]

MILITARY LEADER TO MEXICO--The chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen Tacito Theophilo Gaspar de Oliveira, left yesterday for Mexico City on a 10-day official visit. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Sep 78 p 6 PY]

BOMB EXPLODES--Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 11 Sep (AFP)--A bomb exploded this evening in the Santo Agostinho School in Belo Horizonte during a meeting of university students sponsored by the women's movement for amnesty to review the human rights situation. The explosion caused damage but did not result in casualties. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0341 GMT 12 Sep 78 PY]

BANDEIRANTE PLANES SOLD--Through orders received at home and at the air show in Farnborough, Great Britain, the Brazilian aeronautics enterprise has just secured $8.5 million in contracts for Bandeirante planes. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Sep 78 p 20 PY]

JAPANESE BULLET TRAINS--Brazilian Transportation Minister Dyrceu Nogueira will visit Japan to negotiate the purchase of bullet trains. In this connection, the president of the Brazilian Association of Railroad Industry has said that Brazil has the ability to build fast trains of its own. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 6 Sep 78 PY]

THIRD PETROCHEMICAL CENTER--Porto Alegre--Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa stated here today that the federal government wants to expedite steps to establish the third petrochemical center in Rio Grande do Sul State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Sep 78 PY]

GAS DEPOSIT YIELD--PETROBRAS confirmed yesterday that the Jurua 1 well, in the upper Amazon Basin, is producing 570,000 cubic meters of gas per day, almost 9 percent of the daily national gas production. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Sep 78 p 20 PY]

CUBILLOS OPTIMISTIC OVER RENEWED BORDER TALKS

PY131735Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (TELAM)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos expressed optimism about the results of the sixth round of negotiations of the Commission No 2 of the Tepual Act, which is discussing the Chilean-Argentine border conflict. According to today's Santiago press, Cubillos said that he was optimistic because when parties negotiate in good faith it is always possible to reach an understanding. Asked about a 10-year moratorium which was reportedly requested by Argentina, Cubillos said that there was nothing official and that he only learned about it from the press.

Negotiations will be resumed this afternoon since the Argentine delegation arrives at 1100 (1500 GMT), after the sudden suspension of the previous negotiations held in Buenos Aires.

Etcheverry Sees Favorable Possibilities

PY140225Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (TELAM-EFE)--Brig Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, president of the Argentine delegation to the sixth round of talks on the southern border problems with Chile, stated today on arriving in this capital that his country feels that the Puerto Montt Act has the nature of an international agreement. At an impromptu press conference, Etcheverry Boneo added that there are very favorable possibilities for the Argentine-Chilean Joint Commission to conclude its talks on schedule, that is, on 2 November.

Asked about alleged military maneuvers by his country, Etcheverry Boneo declined comment, stating: We have had enough worries with the negotiations and we have decided, therefore, to avoid anything which might disturb them.

In reply to another question on whether there has been any change in the Buenos Aires position, he answered: What is really happening is that there are a number of variables which shape the talks, but one cannot talk about changes.

Regarding rumors circulating recently in his country about a 10-year moritorium on negotiations, he said that no such possibility exists. In conclusion, he rejected an imminent armed conflict between the two countries, and asserted that the talks of the mixed commission will possibly go on until next Friday.

Note Sent to British

PY140106Y Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean Government has expressed to the British Government its pleasure at having received the decision of the arbitration court on the Beagle Channel dispute, stating to her majesty's government that in Chile's opinion, the decision is fully and materially (?fulfilled). The note was delivered to the British State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs by the charge d'affaires of the Chilean Embassy in London, Jorge Berguno. One portion of the document states:

My government notes that the court reaffirms the decision already disclosed in its notice to the parties of 8 March 1978, to the effect that the intention of the Argentine Government to reject the arbitration decision should be considered inadmissible and null.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DISCUSSES LETELIER CASE

PY130203Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] After a meeting with Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, Chilean ambassador to the United States Jose Miguel Barros stated that they discussed subjects related to Chilean-U.S. relations.

[Barros--begin recording] It is a routine procedure for foreign ministries to call their ambassadors home for consultation. And when an ambassador comes to his country, naturally he has an opportunity to discuss several subjects, especially subjects of interest regarding bilateral relations. In this particular instance, the Letelier case is one of the subjects to be discussed in the meetings to be held between the Chilean ambassador and government officials. [end recording] He also said that the State Department has not made any official statement regarding rejection of the arbitration award on the Chilean-Argentine border conflict. He said: I doubt that the U.S. Government is unaware of the significance of this rejection by Argentine officials. But in due time, Washington will have to stop regarding this as only a bilateral question between Argentina and Chile.

Ambassador Barros also referred to some persons who are taking advantage of the situation for their own benefit, in reference to the Letelier case and human rights. [Barros--begin recording] There are persons here and there trying to take advantage of the current state of U.S.-Chilean relations for their own benefit. To achieve this, they often use the words extradition, human rights and missing persons. [end recording] Barros stated that the Letelier case is in the hands of the courts in both countries. As a representative of the Chilean Government, he is not, and does not intend to become, a source of pressure on any government. The Chilean courts will try to solve this delicate matter, he added.

UNIONS NOTE 'INDIGNATION' AT CHUQUICAMATA TALKS

PY132121Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Text of declaration issued on 12 September 1978 by Chuquicamata copper mine union leader]

[Excerpt] The workers, professionals and industrial union leaders of the Chuquicamata copper mine state that there still has been no response to the proposal made 2 years ago or to the petition submitted more than 1 month ago to government authorities and to the Chilean Copper Corporation [CODELCO]. They therefore have no alternative except to return to Chuquicamata with the feeling of frustration and indignation of those who [words indistinct] in exercise of their genuine right, ask the authorities to solve their economic problems, but are instead slapped in the face [words indistinct] or insensibility. The Chuquicamata workers, however, believe it is their duty to report to all workers, to the general public and to all men and women of good will wherever they may be that:

1. The demands included in our petitions are strictly of an economic and unionist nature. If interests of another nature are involved, this is not our responsibility. We believe that the moment of truth will arrive and that the truth will be unveiled concerning the widely-touted claims of political connotations. We hope that at that time the authorities will be honest enough to correct erroneous attitudes and cancel arrests made in error, which for us at present are our main concern.

2. We have been sincere, frank and honest in our requests, but we have been deceived by a new procedure which creates a swarm of formalities leading to inconsistency and to disregard of the distressing socioeconomic situation which workers of the Chuquicamata mine and the province of Loa are experiencing. It is within this context that Gabriel Vals, CODELCO industrial relations manager, said on 11 September 1978 that he did not know our proposals, although he attended our meetings with the labor minister during which we discussed these issues. CODELCO Vice President Rolando Urbina said the same thing during a meeting held on 3 September. He did not, however, accept a photocopy of the proposals offered to him. Furthermore, CODELCO trade manager (Gaston Grez) issued a formal statement without even hinting at any solutions.

3. We call upon people not to be deceived by the confusion being artificially created through arguments which, despite their logic, are not true. It is not true that the copper miners believe CODELCO's profits must belong exclusively to the copper miners. We only requested from CODELCO and other authorities a just salary; a solution to our social, housing, and educational problems; and overall reform, not just manipulation, of such figures as those stated by Sergio de Castro.

4. Since we have fulfilled all the conditions we promised, and since we have exhausted all possibilities in search of a solution to our problem, we appeal to His Excellency President Augusto Pinochet, since we are confident that as a member of the armed forces and as an honorable man he will be able to evaluate this situation justly and he will be able to evaluate the contribution which copper miners have made, with much effort, to the country.

SEVEN PDC MEMBERS DETAINED FOR POLITICAL AGITATION

PY140242Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 14 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean Interior Ministry reported today that seven active members of the Christian Democratic Party had been detained for conducting political agitation in the mining district of Chuquicamata.

According to official sources, these detentions are in addition to the 35 persons detained by civilian and uniformed police since the state of siege was declared in that copper mining district 1,560 km north of Santiago.

Union sources indicated, however, that approximately 60 persons have been detained since the 10,000 Chuquicamata workers began a workers' movement a month ago in response to their economic situation.

NOTED FIGURES DIFFER ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY131345Y Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 7-13 Sep 78 p 6, 7 PY

[Excerpts] For Luis Bossay (former Radical senator and currently the main spokesman for the Social Democrats), the ideal system for writing a constitution is by calling a constituent assembly elected in free, secret and enlightened elections. According to Bossay, all currents of opinion existing in the country must be reflected in this assembly, and in case there is a wide variety of opinions, the different alternatives should be submitted to a plebiscite.

Bossay believes that the new constitution should only be a reform of the 1925 constitution, otherwise it would be like cutting the Chilean constitutional tradition at its roots. He believes that even this decision should be made by the assembly.

Although Bossay resists the idea of any other formula for writing a constitution, because he believes that the constituent assembly is the most perfect from the legal point of view, he does accept as possible another solution as long as "it is fully approved in good faith by all Chileans that an effort is being made to reestablish a democratic institution as soon as possible." He believes that one way to do this is to form a well regulated constituent commission, that is, a commission which will fulfill a series of requirements in order to become a real representative of the opinion of the majority. To do this, all sectors of opinion of the country should participate in an environment of complete freedom and respect for basic guarantees, preceded by a great national debate with the participation, on equal conditions of means of information, of the various sectors of opinion. In conclusion, he added, the members of this commission could not be "hand picked" by the executive branch, but nominated by every sector of opinion without leaving anyone out.

Juan de Dios Carmona (member of the Constitutional Commission and of the Council of State) has a very different opinion on how to draw up the constitution. He does not believe there are ideal procedures on this matter since everything depends on the situation the country is experiencing and the degree of trust that the people have that the proposals will insure the fulfillment of their aspirations.

Carmona indicated that in 1925 the constitution was prepared by a commission headed by the president of the republic and by people selected by the president himself. It was then submitted to a plebiscite. Carmona said that "this is more or less the way things are now being done," with the difference that the commission has not drawn up the final project but rather a draft, which is why this is a smaller commission. This draft, after it has been submitted to different opinions and its final text has been drawn up, will be submitted to a plebiscite. Carmona believes that the possibility of choosing between the 1925 constitution, as it was being implemented up to 11 September 1973, and the new constitution would be advisable.

Regarding the possibility of a constituent assembly, Carmona said that those who have proposed it have assumed various things regarding the work of the commission of which he is a member and that they are acting separately on this assumption which is delaying and obstructing the process of institutionalization. He said: "I believe that in order for the process to be useful and effective, it requires a kind of consensus and assent on the basic goal to be attained: "the democratic normalization of the country."

Carmona believes that the draft and the constitutional debate can be fully channeled through the means of communication and the text sent to the various intermediate organizations for study. He said: "The road is wide open so that a contribution of ideas can be made to what has already been achieved and not to mere assumptions."

14 SEPTEMBER DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED BY STATE-OF-SIEGE DECREE

PA131440Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The national government today issued a state-of-siege decree banning public demonstrations throughout the national territory after today and until further notice. The disposition was disclosed by [Government] Minister German Zea Hernandez and it affects public mobilizations planned for 14 September.

In turn, Bogota Senior Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan said that all public demonstrations have been banned in the special district.

Security Measure Adopted

PA131441Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] In Bogota about 40,000 men have been deployed in a large-scale security measure adopted for the capital last night. The national government ordered a joint police, army and secret service operation to prevent subversive acts in connection with the proposed holding of peaceful marches on 14 September. These were banned last night by the government. Key points of the city are under close guard by police and army detachments, while patrols are engaged in spot checks of vehicles and individuals.

UTC Backs Government Decree

PA140956Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The Union of Workers of Colombia (UTC) has suspended all of the activities scheduled for 14 September and instead has announced its full support for the measures taken by the government to maintain public order.

The UTC also issued a communique stating that none of the federations, unions or other affiliated groups will participate in any of the demonstrations that were to be staged and that have been banned by the government. The UTC also announced that it will cooperate with the authorities in controlling outbreaks of violence.

BRIEFS

ALLOCATION FOR OIL IMPORTS--Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra informed newsmen that the government today authorized the acquisition of letters of credit or foreign loans of up to $150,000 to import crude oil and gasoline for domestic consumption. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 78 PA]

GOVERNMENT COMPLETES PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS, FURTHER CUTS SEEN

PA132220Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0415 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Government announced tonight that the reduction of personnel approved as part of the austerity measures has been completed with the discharge of 3,717 government employees. The government decreed exactly 1 month ago a move to make the public sector more efficient and a reduction of personnel to solve the fiscal deficit that is aggravating the present economic crisis. The prime minister's office also announced tonight that, in addition to the discharges, the government will not fill 9,145 vacant positions included in the budget. Furthermore, 1,774 employees resigned voluntarily in exchange for financial indemnizations established for this purpose. An additional 859 contract employees lost their positions. The government also announced that the diplomatic representations in Iraq, Algeria, Zambia and Jamaica have been closed and that the other closings are being considered. The government announced that with these measures it has fulfilled the objective as far as the reduction of government personnel is concerned. However, it said that the process of making the government administration more efficient will continue. This implies the elimination of several departments and the consolidation of others, it was said.

Today the employees of the Economy and Finance Ministry announced a 48-hour strike to protest against the discharge of 800 fellow workers. It was reported that another 600 Labor Ministry employees will also be discharged. According to the figures published today, a total of 15,495 government positions have been eliminated but voluntary resignations are still being accepted.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PY132212Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 13 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 13 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Constituent Assembly last night condemned all forms of terrorism in the country, and told officials to guarantee the security of the citizens and to punish those responsible for such actions. The assembly unanimously adopted this measure because some constituents of the extreme left were recently attacked or threatened, while Colombian journalist Roberto Fanjul was kidnaped and later left on a beach. These actions were attributed to an alleged Peruvian anticommunist alliance, although Hugo Blanco, a Trotskyite leader and member of the assembly, stated that the government was involved in both incidents.

The resolution states: The Constituent Assembly condemns without reservation any type of terrorism regardless of origin, and organizations charged with safeguarding public tranquillity must fully assume the responsibility of safeguarding the security of all Peruvians and of identifying and punishing the guilty with the full force of the law. The resolution states that the full enforcement of human rights is the backbone that unifies all sectors of the assembly.

In the past few days, it adds, signs of terrorism--which must be eradicated--have been detected, including the fact that some representatives have been subjected to a campaign of threats.

Furthermore, the assembly rejected a petition presented by Genaro Ledesma, leader of the extreme leftist Popular Labor, Campesino and Student Front [FOCEP], to designate a commission to investigate the terrorist actions, claiming that the assembly lacks the means to create the commission and the power to enforce its resolutions.

PEREZ ON TIES WITH SPAIN, NICARAGUAN SITUATION

LD150831Y Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Sep 78 p 11 LD

[Ignacio Grases report on press conference given in Caracas on 8 September by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez: "Venezuelan president advocates creation of 'Spanish-American community'"]

[Text] Caracas, 8 September--The idea of a "Spanish American community" as a new medium-term option in the international balance was mentioned repeatedly by President of the Venezuelan Republic Carlos Andres Perez during a press conference held early this afternoon.

A "Spanish-American community" will be based on similar goals pursued by countries that have common interests as well as related geographical situations, and in which Spain must play an active part. In Mr Perez' view, the bipolarity of forces traditionally accepted today--Moscow and Washington--is a constant that is losing its interest, and we must now talk of new realities in a world that is changing its concepts and its balance at an ever faster rate.

It is quite true that all this cannot become an immediate reality, but inasmuch as the will already exists an awareness must be promoted, based on specific reality and balance, of "the phase which we are in at the moment." "I believe that such a 'community' has a big role to play," he concluded.

Spain Must Become Integral Part of America

For just over 1 hour president Perez answered all questions without exception. Foreign policy, Spanish-Venezuelan strategy, Nicaragua and Cuba were the subjects that attracted the greatest interest.

"We believe in and practice democratic pluralism. The Democratic Action Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] belong to the same political family, it is true. But this does not prevent us from maintaining as many relations and exchanges as possible with other governments, as long as there are common interests. Our relations with Mr Suarez and the Union of the Democratic Center must be interpreted in this sense and must not create misunderstandings."

It was in these words, that Carlos Andres Perez dealt with the questions about any change in his party's attitude toward Felipe Gonzalez, with whom it has excellent relations. On two occasions he stressed the nature of the PSOE, which he described as "clearly social democratic, one of the most important social democratic parties in the world."

As far as Spanish-Venezuelan relations and joint strategy are concerned, the coordination of interests in the Caribbean, the Andean pact and, in the bilateral sector, trade were described by the Venezuelan president as decisive factors. He cited the Andean Pact, "because we believe that Spain must clearly and emphatically become an integral part of Latin America; not only in the political sphere but also in the economic commission for Latin America--the economic bloc--in order to defend the objectives more effectively."

Attitude Toward Nicaragua

The explanations concerning the problem of Nicaragua deserve a separate chapter.

Venezuela has formally asked the OAS to convene its Permanent Council quickly to try to find a solution--a proposal that received immediate support from other countries: the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Colombia and Mexico. Carlos Andres Perez described it as "a duty and an obligation insasmuch as it affects our security and compels us to respect the international rights to which we have subscribed. We have an obligation," he insisted, "to intervene and to make our voices heard in international bodies so that these situations can be corrected. We bear no hostility toward Nicaragua. We merely want the democratic agreements signed by the OAS member countries to be fulfilled." It was a clear allusion on this occasion to human rights, which Venezuela claims have been violated.

Finally, Prime Minister Suraez' visit to Cuba tomorrow was deemed positive by the Venezuelan president, who believes that Cuba still raises topics in international diplomacy that can equally be subject to a common approach.

PEREZ TO VISIT PERU IN OCTOBER

PA072023Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 78 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez will visit Peru at the end of October. The announcement was made by Venezuelan Ambassador to Peru Francisco Alvarez. Alvarez said Perez will thus respond to an invitation from Peruvain President Francisco Morales second visit to Peru.

ASYLUM GRANTED TO 14 SANDINISTS; NO BREAK IN NICARAGUAN TIES

PA140351Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Sep (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Battaro Consalvi announced today that 14 Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas will arrive in the Port of La Guaira from Aruba on Thursday. The Sandinists are on board a shrimp boat docked at the Caribbean island, from which they requested and received political asylum from the Venezuelan Government.

With respect to Costa Rica's decision to change its position of "good will" and support Venezuela's request that a meeting of OAS foreign ministers be held to discuss the Nicaraguan case, Consalvi said that the change is due to the incursion of Nicaraguan airplanes into Costa Rican territory. Consalvi, who said that the Nicaraguan situation "is increasingly serious," said that Venezuela does not plan to break relations with the government of President Anastasio Somoza.

"The relations between the two countries, far from being cold, are warm," he said.

VENEZUELA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO INCREASE OIL, SUGAR EXCHANGES

PA132002Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GNT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Venezuela and the Dominican Republic have agreed to establish greater oil and sugar cooperation, Minister of State and Venezuelan Investment Fund President Hector Hurtado was reported. He has just reutrned from Santo Domingo. Minister Hurtado said that during his visit to the Dominican Republic several cooperation projects were outlined between the two countries, especially one that refers to imports of Dominican sugar to Venezuela and the sale of Venezuelan oil.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ADDRESSES NATION ON NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA140455Y San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Speech to nation by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio--live, place not given]

[Text] Good evening, Costa Ricans. Ever since we initiated our constitutional period in government and assumed Costa Rica's international commitments, we have made every effort [words indistinct] the government in the face of the conflict being endured by the sister Republic of Nicaragua. We have done everything possible to maintain the neutrality of the government. We have fully complied with our responsibility. We have abided by our commitments because we are a country which respects law and order, because this is a country which respects the word given [words indistinct] international treaties and our commitments signed [words indistinct].

With our responsibility as rulers we have been on the side of (?institutionalism) and peace. But now we have been the victim of an unjustified and violent aggression. When one does not have reason on his side, then violence comes forth. But we have held forth the banner of institutionalism and have gone immediately to the OAS to claim our rights there.

There was a motion presented by Venezuela calling for a meeting of the consultative body composed of the foreign ministers of the American countries, and we have noted the need for an urgent discussion of the Nicaragua affair for the purpose of safeguarding Costa Rican institutionalism.

However, we said it from the beginning--the Venezuelan thesis had been presented prior to the aggression against our fatherland--we said at the OAS that we reserve the right of presenting our own case, which notes that the territory of Costa Rica has been violated [words indistinct], the claim by our country to have the charter and the commitment of [words indistinct], the claim by our country to have the charter and the commitment of [words indistinct] peaceful country that has institutionalism in addition to the unquestionable courage of its children, only for self-defense.

We are therefore presenting our claim to the OAS, asking it to convoke the consultative body, asking it to work intensely and as soon as possible because Costa Rica is in the right and Costa Rica has true, proven and positive arguments to demand [respect for] its rights, its interests and the peace of the nation. Yes, Costa Ricans, we are first going to vote on the Venezuelan proposal, but then we will immediately present the Costa Rican thesis. If the OAS does not accept our reasons then we can still resort to the United Nations, but always using the institutional channels, always using the route of [words indistinct] uphold our rights without spilling Costa Rican blood. What we need now is calm, calm in which to make all our decisions, calm in the government as well as among the people.

I remind Costa Ricans that calm requires a high degree of courage, that there is no need for slogans to raise the spirit of this nation. The news media must understand this. There is no need whatsoever for raising the Costa Rican spirit with words of violence.

It is necessary to have an awareness of responsibilities. [Words indistinct] what happened yesterday. Our true army was attacked. Some professors and their students had gone go the border area to receive the torch of liberty, the torch which is traditionally carried along the roads of Central America to commemorate independence day.

They had gone there early in the morning to receive the torch and to take it to the old metropolis. That was their mission. They were attacked. How symbolic. The [illegible] army of Costa Rica, teachers and students, was attacked.

This is the way in which our claim will be presented to the organized nations of America. This is how we will let them see that there was a confrontation between an army of peace, culture and hope and an army of destruction [words indistinct] to be defeated in this struggle. Calm and the courage which calmness demands leaves no room for any slogan that could promote difficult situations among Costa Ricans.

The government knows what it is doing. The government is present at all international institutions. Now, the Costa Ricans have obtained unity in a fundamental aspect, unity in what is essential. The Legislative Assembly proved this yesterday when it approved, with the votes of all the democratic deputies in the Assembly, a thesis backing the institutionalized government of Costa Rica and condemning the aggression. Yes, Costa Ricans, there is nothing to fear. We are all on the right road. The army will continue marching forward. On 15 September they will be greeted in the streets of the capital and every Costa Rican will be thinking about them. Yes, the torch will leave from the site of the monument to Garcia Flamenco in La Cruz, on the northern border. The torch will be carried along the roads, bringing the message of the teacher who 70 years ago gave a shout of liberty. Yes, Costa Ricans, Costa Rica is eternal. Violence is temporary. Our institutions will survive and all the regrettable events which hurt us today, which make us angry, which give us the will to end these events and which make us understand that this is a very worthy nation and that we have to safeguard it, will be registered in history.

I am the president of the Costa Ricans. Yesterday, while we were walking in the northern region near the border and saw the spirit of our Civil Guards and the people who approached me to shake my hand and to say that they were sure that the government would protect them, I realized that I had received a country which was the fruit of the efforts of many generations. This nation is so worthy that no one will be able to scare it or to seriously affect it. This is where we are today. It is up to us now. This is the nation of our generation. We are going to demand respect for our rights before international organizations and we are going to win. We are going to win because reason is on our side. We will win because in this struggle the nations which seek peace are the ones which come out ahead, especially when they are backed by the vigor necessary to achieve peace because peace is an everyday effort. It is easy to try to obtain peace through violence but real peace comes only from the [word indistinct] of the nations which try to move forward respecting people and ideas. The nations which stand on ideas, as ours, will be the ones to survive. The love and affection of neighboring people go to those nations.

Yesterday I received a warm and loving embrace from persons who have sought refuge in our country, fleeing from the anguish they are experiencing in theirs. A woman approached me and told me: Forgive us, forgive us. We do not want to harm Costa Rica. We are not responsible for what is happening. I told her: Feel at home. This country is the home of all free men. Many efforts have been needed to build it, to forge it. Now it is up to us to defend it.

Be calm, Costa Ricans. The government is meeting with its obligations. You inspire us. National unity is essentially guaranteed. There is nothing to fear. We will continue forward. We will come out fine because our fatherland is a nation of good men. Thank you.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO PRESENT CASE AT OAS

PA1318587 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier is on his way to Washington at this time.

Costa Rica's evidence is already in the hands of the OAS. According to Costa Rican Foreign Ministry sources, the foreign minister is on his way from Paris to Washington, where he will present Costa Rica's accusation that Nicaragua violated its sovereignty and airspace. Calderon Fournier was ordered by President Carazo to suspend his participation in the human rights conference in Vienna, Austria, and left Orly [Airport] aboard a Concord for Washington. It is believed he will arrive at (?1500) today.

PANAMA OFFERS MILITARY AID FOR DEFENSE FROM NICARAGUA

PA140350Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 4 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Sep (AFP)--It was learned here today that Panama today offered military aid to Costa Rica to counteract the air incursions by Nicaragua. Panama offered the military aid through Gen [as received] Manuel Noriega, chief of the general staff. Costa Rica has no army and depends on its Civil Guard. Nicaragua violated Costa Rican air space yesterday and strafed the border area near Penas Blancas. This afternoon Nicaragua repeated the violations in the pursuit of guerrillas into Costa Rican territory.

REPORTS OF SHOOTING IN NORTHERN BORDER AREA

PA131527Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Report by Radio Reloj reporters Gina Valdes and Jose Maria Espinosa from Penas Blancas--live via telephone]

[Excerpts] [Valdes] We are reporting directly from the immigration offices in Penas Blancas, where seven bursts of shooting were heard during the night. The first shooting was heard at 2020 and lasted 5 minutes. Machineguns, mortar fire and so forth was heard. The shooting was heard 600 m from the immigration office in Costa Rican territory. The confrontations between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan National Guard could be heard from that distance. The second shooting was heard at 2140. It lasted 5 minutes. The next confrontation was at 2300. It was heard quite [words indistinct] a place known as Las Vueltas. We did not hear it from the immigration offices as all persons had been evacuated by the Costa Rican Civil Guard in fear of a Sandinist or Nicaraguan National Guard invasion. We were sent 15 km [from the border], to a place known as Las Vueltas, where there are Red Cross installations with approximately 20 Red Cross members from Liberia, San Jose and other provinces. The fifth [as heard] shooting was heard at 0000. It was heard exactly at the time Radio Raloj was airing the angelus. It lasted about 3 minutes. The sixth shooting was heard at approximately 0030 and lasted 3 minutes. The seventh and last shooting occurred later on at 0200 today, 13 September 1978. Five Sandinists were arrested last night. This report will be given by fellow reporter Jose Maria Espinosa.

[Espinosa] Thank you, Gina. That is correct. At 2100 yesterday, Sandinist Morales was arrested by Costa Rican Civil Guardsmen. He turned himself in because he was lost in Costa Rican territory. He came from Nicaragua. The Civil Guard confiscated a light French mortar and a .30 (Baron) [words indistinct] ammunition from him. The rifle had the FSLN's initials on it. Later on, at 2320, we were ordered to leave the border. We went to a place called Las Vueltas, where we have remained accompanied by 8 rural guards and 20 Red Cross officials. The Civil Guard is stationed in a place called Las Lajas, before Las Vueltas, approximately 5 km from the border. There are military units further on. Four more Sandinists were captured yesterday at 0100. They were captured near Las Lajas River. They turned themselves in without any resistance. They were carrying [words indistinct] and light machineguns. The Sandinists in question, whose names you already know because they were immediately sent to Liberia, underwent questioning throughout the night.

INTERIOR MINISTER CONFIRMS BORDER VIOLATION BY NICARAGUA

PA140355Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0247 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--For the second consecutive day, Nicaraguan military planes overflew Costa Rican territory, presumably in pursuit of Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas who are fighting against the government of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria confirmed in a radio interview tonight that Nicaraguan National Guard planes did enter Costa Rican territory although, unlike yesterday, they did not shoot. The minister told ACAN-EFE tonight that 10 members of the Sandinist front, who surrendered to Costa Rican authorities, are in San Jose in the custody of the National Security Agency (intelligence police). Asked what would be done with the guerrillas, Echeverria said only that "that is a good question."

GOVERNMENT EXPROPRIATES SOMOZA PROPERTIES

PA140005Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2256 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Executive Decree No 9,119 issued by government in San Jose on 13 Sep--read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the republic and the minister of government, police, justice and worship [title as heard], considering:

1. That the executive branch needs, for obvious reasons of public utility and interests, to acquire several properties for the purpose of expanding the Santa Rose National Park.

2. That these properties include estates numbered 5,453; 6,582; 8,110; 8,112; 8,114; 8,116; 8,118; 8,120; 8,124; 8,126; 15,203 and 18,671, in the Guanacaste area.

Therefore, in conformity with Article 43 of the constitution and the general law of expropriation for reasons of public utility--No 36 of 26 June 1896--and its amendments, decree:

Article 1. The expropriation, for the purpose of expanding the Santa Rose National Park, the following estates listed in the property register of Guanacaste: Volume 1,483, Portfolio 583, No 540 [corrects himself] No 5,453, Entry 17; Volume 1,512, Portfolio 187, No 6,582, Entry 13; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 790, No 8,110, Entry 14; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 791, No 8,112, Entry 13; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 394, No 8,114, Entry 4; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 396, No 8,116, Entry 4; Volume 1,243, Portfolio 398, No 8,118, Entry 3; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 400, No 8,120, Entry 4; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 404; No 8,124, Entry 3; Volume 1,242, Portfolio 406, No 8,126, Entry 3; Volume 1,707, Portfolio 387, No 15,203, Entries 1 and 4; Volume 1,797, Portfolio 168, No 18,671, Entry 1 owned by the Murcielago, Limited Association and the La Esperanza Agricultural Company, respectively.

These properties together form the Murcielago estate [owned by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza]

Article 2. The office of the attorney general of the republic will initiate the necessary measures before an administrative disputes court of the treasury for the state to immediately take possession of the expropriated land and pay compensation for the expropriated estate.

Article 3. This decree enters into effect upon its publication.

Issued at the Presidential Palace, San Jose, on 13 September 1978

[Signed] Rodrigo Carazo

Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy, minister of government and justice

ARCHBISHOP OF MANAGUA ARRIVES AS 'POLITICAL REFUGEE'

PA132255Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, arrived here today as a political refugee on a special flight from the Nicaraguan capital. Immigration authorities at Juan Santamaria Airport said that Msgr Obando arrived on a Panamanian Aviation Company (COPA) flight. Another 85 persons, mostly Nicaraguans, also arrived in the airplane.

"I will struggle to find a peace formula for the conflict underway in my country between members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime," Msgr Obando y Bravo told newsmen after his unexpected arrival. Immigration authorities explained that Msgr Obando had officially requested political asylum in Costa Rica and that most of the Nicaraguans who arrived with him are members of the middle class who "are seeking refuge in Costa Rica."

Msgr Obando, who led mediation efforts during the recent attack on the National Palace in Nicaragua, had emphasized his opposition to Gen Anastisio Somoza's regime in recent months and had even requested Somoza's resignation to achieve "peace in Nicaragua." Authorities have said that asylum has not yet been granted to Msgr Obando, but diplomatic sources indicated that it would be granted to the Nicaraguan prelate in the next few hours.

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE AT PORT OF LA UNION

PA140353Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0015 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Sep (LATIN)--Authorities have reported that 23 Nicaraguans arrived today on board a small fishing boat at the port of La Union, 215 km from this capital. The Nicaraguans said that they were obliged to flee their country because they fear that "a large-scale civil war will begin." The refugees said that other groups of Nicaraguans are preparing to leave the country since the situation is becoming increasingly serious. Port authorities at La Union extended guarantees of all kinds to the refugees. The town's residents brought them food, clothing and other provisions.

HONDURAS

CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT MEETINGS CANCELED

PA1317057 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (AFP)--Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, Honduran vice minister of foreign relations, officially announced today that the meetings of Central American presidents and foreign ministers to analyze the Nicaraguan situation have been called off.

The official did not explain why the negotiations that had been underway to hold a number of high-level meetings to discuss Nicaragua's internal conflict have been suspended. Nonetheless, according to diplomatic sources, the cancellation was motivated by the crisis that has arisen between Nicaragua and Costa Rica after Nicaraguan National Guard planes bombed Costa Rican territory yesterday.

VIGILANCE ALONG BORDER WITH NICARAGUA INCREASED

PA131740Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (AFP)--Honduran Defense Minister Lt Col Diego Landa announced today that the Honduran Government has reinforced troops watching the border with Nicaragua. According to him, the measure is meant to guarantee the tranquillity of Honduran residents near the border. The colonel also reaffirmed Honduras' position of complete neutrality regarding Nicaragua's domestic conflict. The official voiced concern over repercussions of Nicaragua's situation on Hondurans and indicated the need for a prompt solution to the neighboring country's problems.

The minister rejected the rumor that the Sandinists would establish a communist regime if they seize power. According to Landa Celano, "we cannot say that the Sandinists want to establish communism in Nicaragua. We all know that the Sandinist National Liberation Front has several militants of that persuasion, but this does not include everyone."

COMMANDER 'CUATRO' SAYS CUBA NOT SUPPLYING AID TO FSLN

PA131821Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (AFP)--The Sandinist front [FSLN] is not fighting to attain power but for the freedom of the Nicaraguan people, Commander "Cuatro" of the "Rigoberto Lopez Perez" Command said to a Honduran radio station today. Commander "Cuatro" repeated what has been said before by other leaders of the guerrilla movement: "What the front seeks is the installation of a popular government in Nicaragua, and that is why we have assigned responsibility for the future government to the 'Group of 12.'" The Sandinist leader denied that the front is receiving economic help from Cuba or from the Group of 12 itself. He added that "we have obtained the necessary resources through armed struggle and bank holdups to continue the struggle against the Somozist dynasty which is about to fall.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DECREE SUSPENDS CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

PA140204Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Decree No 56 issued on 13 Sep in Managua by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic informs the citizenry in the present Decree No 56 that in the city of Managua, National District, at 1400 on 13 September 1978, meeting in the presidential palace in a council of ministers at the summons and by the authority of his excellency the president of the republic, the undersigned--[paragraph continues]

Div Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, president of the republic; Jose Antonio Mora Rostran, minister of government; Dr Julio C. Quintana Villanueva, minister of foreign affairs; Maj Gen Samuel Genie Amaya, minister of finance and public credit; Prof Maria Elena de Porras, minister of public education: Dr Jaime Fernandez, minister of economy, industry and commerce by law [as heard]; Dr Luis Valle Olivares, minister of public works; Maj Gen Guillermo Noguera Zamora, minister of defense; Dr Edmundo Bernheim Espinoza, minister of public health; Guillermo R. Otero Medal, minister of agriculture and livestock by law; Dr Justo Garcia Aguilar, labor minister; and Manuel Centeno Cantillano, secretary of the presidency of the republic--adopted the following decree.

The president of the republic, in a council of ministers and in use of the faculties conferred upon him by the constitution and considering that since October 1977 armed attacks have been launched against the cities of San Carlos, Rivas, Masaya, Granada, Ocotal, Matagalpa, Leon, Chinandega, Diriamba, Jinotepe, Esteli and Managua and that, at the same time, opponents of the constitutional regime of Nicaragua have been waging a constant campaign of public agitation and subversive propaganda for the deliberate purpose of undermining the principle of authority, discrediting the institutions of the state and overthrowing by violence and terrorism the constitutional government of the republic;

Considering that notorious activity has been carried out by Nicaraguans abroad, activity culminating in various invasions of the national territory in conjunction with Marxist-Leninist mercenaries of various nationalities;

Considering that in these criminal activities, which are an attack against the national sovereignty, there has been direct participation by well-known leaders of international communism, which is determined to exercise political control not only in the Central American isthmus but also in the Western Hemisphere, with grave danger to the democratic institutions which govern our people;

Considering that the constitutional government of Nicaragua has assumed a constant attitude of tolerance and firm calm to ensure the existence of a broad regime of public freedoms which enhance the democratic prestige of the republic;

Considering that as a consequence of the crimes committed against the defenseless citizenry and the cowardly attacks against the National Guard, an institution responsible for guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, domestic peace and individual rights [passage as heard]

Considering that since there has obviously been stubborn agitation to disrupt public order by causing fires, destruction of property, looting, assassinations and serious crimes, it is the duty of the government to make use of the constitutional faculties which are designed to guarantee the peace and security of the nation;

Decrees that:

1. The exercise of all constitutional guarantees is hereby suspended for a period of 30 days throughout the national territory with the restrictions prescribed in Article 197 on [presumably the national constitution] and with martial law being applied throughout the republic.

2. This decree will go into effect on this date and will be published in the Official Daily Gazette and any other national communications media.

3. The decree dictated by the president of the republic in the Council of Ministers at 0030 on 11 September 1978, which was published in Official Daily Gazette No 205 of that date, is hereby revoked.

Issued in the presidential palace, Managua, National District, on 13 September 1978

[Signed] Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

LOCAL COMMANDERS ORDERED TO ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW

PA140213Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Communique issued by Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Republic on 13 Sep in Managua--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic informs the citizenry that the Government Ministry hereby announces to the public that President of the Republic Div Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle--in conformity with the decree dated today which proclaims martial law--delegates to departmental commanders, GN [National Guard], pursuant to Article 2 of said law, the enforcement of the provisions relative to its application in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Managua, D.N. 13 September 1978

[Signed] Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

BORDER WITH COSTA RICA CLOSED ON 13 SEP

PA132357Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 13 Sep (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Nicaraguan Government has closed its border with Costa Rica at the Penas Blancas border point. Heavy shooting between Sandinist groups and the National Guard could be heard from the Nicaraguan side of the border. According to witnesses quoted by Costa Rican radio stations, battles have been going on for the past few hours in the border area.

OPPOSITION LEADER DIES FOLLOWING RECENT ARREST

PA140953Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Gustavo Adolfo Arguello Hurtado, a graduate of the Central American Business Administration Institute (INCAE), who has ties to important families of the opposition in this country, died yesterday in the military hospital after being taken there from the national security jail in which he had been imprisoned. Arguello Hurtado was arrested last Saturday in the offices of the sugar company belonging to the brothers Alejandro and Ramiro Lacayo Montealegre in the Los Robles residential sector in the southern part of this capital. According to military authorities, he was operating part of a Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) national propaganda center.

His body had rope burns on the wrists and showed signs that he had been forced to remain on his knees for many hours. Doctors at the military hospital diagnosed the cause of death as an inflamed ulcer, which was perhaps activated when he was held incommunicado and without food, according to his brother, Roberto Arguello Hurtado, a former congressman and a lawyer who opposes Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Some 300 persons attended Arguello Hurtado's funeral this morning, following which they sang the national anthem and chanted antigovernment slogans.

SANDINIST RADIO TRANSMITTER CAPTURED, DISMANTLED

PA140752Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0641 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan radio and television office on Tuesday dismantled a repeating station presumably used by the Sandinist front to coordinate the offensive launched on Saturday. Details of the discovery, along with film clips, were broadcast on Wednesday night on Channels 6 and 8 by Teleprensa Television, owned by President Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

The powerful repeating station was located by special equipment used by technicians of the Nicaraguan state radio and television directorate. The antenna and the Motorola brand radio-link equipment were located on one of the hills of the El Crucero mountain range, 20 km south of the capital.

According to the television report the 3-frequency transmission equipment "is owned by the Nicaragua sugar estate, a company that owns the San Antonio sugar mill, the largest in the country, which is located in western Nicaragua. [quotation mark as received] The report said that with this powerful transmitter the Sandinist National Liberation Front "coordinated the war launched Saturday against the Nicaraguan army." The confiscated radio equipment is now in the hands of the military authorities. The equipment operated automatically.

FAO OPPOSES CONDECA INTERVENTION

PA132013Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1728 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) today condemned any intervention of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), saying that "the entire Nicaraguan people will fight united if that heinous attack materializes." The opposition coalition said in a communique that it "condemns any armed intervention by CONDECA or any nation trying to impose a false solution on us." "If that heinous attack materializes, the entire Nicaraguan people will fight united, as now, to attain their liberation," FAO concluded.

'COMMANDER CERO' REPORTED KILLED ON SOUTHERN BORDER

PA140130Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0118 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (LATIN)--Nicaraguan authorities today announced over a national network that Sandinist leader Commander Cero--Eden Pastora, 40--has reportedly been killed in clashes between guerrillas and the National Guard close to the Costa Rican border. The announcement said that "unofficially" it is believed that Commander Cero is one of the rebels killed on the southern border.

Reports Denied by 'Cero'

PA140316Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Statements by Sandinist Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, from "someplace in Nicaragua"--presumably recorded]

[Text] Thank you Radio Reloj for giving me these minutes in your newscast. Misguided reports which favor Anastasio Somoza, the dictator and tyrant, had informed the world that I was dead.

If this were the central requirement to make him leave power, I would gladly die. I will return to Costa Rica. It will not take long, because the dictatorship's minutes are numbered. The voice of the guns is still roaring and our glorious two-color pendant is stained with the blood of our brothers. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL GUARD REPELS ATTACK ON LAS MERCEDES AIRPORT

PA1402147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP)--It was reported today that a guerrilla commando group attacked Las Mercedes International Airport in this capital. According to an official spokesman, members of the National Guard successfully countered the attack and suffered no casualties.

REBELS, NATIONAL GUARD CLASH IN MANAGUA

PA1323477 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (LATIN)--Following several days of calm in this capital while armed clashes raged in other cities in the country, there was an armed clash between rebels and National Guardsmen this afternoon close to the university campus, eyewitnesses have reported. A military patrol was attacked close to the Mokoron Bridge, located between the university and the Zogaib [as received] military area. Intense shooting followed the attack. Neither the authorities nor the Red Cross have any information regarding casualties.

ESTELI, CHINANDEGA REMAIN REBEL STRONGHOLDS

PA1400157 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP)--The rebel movement continued to lose force here today. As the 5th day of the Sandinist offensive drew to a close the rebels are active only in the cities of Chinandega and Esteli.

On Saturday, the uprising seemed to be about to give the final blow to the Somoza regime but today it is only causing concern in the city of Esteli, with 20,000 inhabitants, 150 km north of Managua. Last night, the National Guard failed in an attempt to recover total control of Esteli, and today two-thirds of the city is in the hands of the guerrillas. However, a strong counteroffensive by the guard is expected ta any moment and in anticipation the Sandinists have advanced to new peripheral positions from where they hope to resist the attack.

Another important pocket of resistance to the regime is Chinandega, 130 km west of Managua, a city of 36,000 inhabitants. Although Somoza had announced the recovery of Chinandega last night, today this report was not only not confirmed but the city was the scene of violent clashes that allowed the rebels to maintain almost total control of the city. A strong counteroffensive by the National Guard is also expected in Chinandega today, as the Guard has dispatched armored vehicles into the center of town.

In the other cities, however, the struggle was almost over today, Wednesday. There was hardly any fighting in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, where the Sandinist offensive, started on Saturday, had been strongest. A similar situation exists in Managua, which has been calm since yesterday except for isolated shooting in outlying neighborhoods. However, the capital is facing the serious problems caused by a general strike which, although it has not been total, has caused serious problems.

More on Esteli

PA1316492 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Esteli, Nicaragua, 13 Sep (AFP)--Last night correspondents tried to talk with the chief of the Sandinists, a tall young man with eyeglasses who is called Miguel. He refused to give an interview but one of his aides, a girl no older than 16, named Marisol, said that 17 civilians were killed yesterday. This would raise the toll from the beginning of the offensive to 50, including 20 military men.

She revealed that six paramilitary personnel of the regime were executed on Tuesday in the city suburbs after being tried and declared guilty by a popular tribunal. Four persons suspected of assisting the Nicaraguan Government were freed when no proof of their alleged collaboration with the regime was found. Marisol said that 10 military men died on Saturday when the Sandinists launched their offensive in this city.

Guerrillas circulate freely in the streets, distributing large numbers of cigars obtained yesterday by looting the Joyas de Nicaragua Cigar Factory, which is owned by President Somoza. Several public buildings were also looted by the guerrillas, who later distributed their booty among civilians who dared to go out in the streets.

Newsmen ascertained that the Sandinists had advanced Tuesday night to new positions on the south highway leading to Managua and took up apparently defensive positions in the direction of some hills about 10 km from Esteli. From there they propose to resist army units that will try to retake the city.

About 1,000 persons have sought refuge in an Esteli school in a sector called "Nuestra Senora del Rosario." The Red Cross has asked the capital to send plasma and milk urgently as the children are without food. The situation is confused in the western sector of the city, which appears to be under rebel control. Rifle fire is heard and eyewitnesses report that civilian supporters of the regime are vigorously fighting rebel groups. The guerrillas assert with determination that they will resist until the end and that the government will have to deploy many forces to evict them from the city.

NATIONAL GUARD CLAIMS RECOVERY OF MASAYA

PA1406452 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0602 GMT 14 Sep 78 PA

[Communique No 52 issued on 13 Sep in Managua by Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard--read by announcer]

[Text] General headquarters of the Nicaraguan National Guard, Managua, D.N., Tiscapa Esplanade, Nicaragua.

13 September 1978

Communique No 52

The Nicaraguan National Guard's Legan and Public Relations Office informs the public that the city of Masaya has been recovered and that the snipers that kept the inhabitants in a state of terror setting fires, vandalizing private property and killing innocent civilians have been overpowered. Military units repulsed the three invasion attempts made from Costa Rican territory yesterday and today by Marxist-Leninist elements of various nationalities.

Yesterday, 12 September, subversive elements launched an attack on the city of Diriamba and were repulsed by the police detachment.

The National Guard will begin an operation to overpower the pockets of subversion in the cities of Leon, Chinandega and Esteli.

In an (?intense) attack on Penas Blancas yesterday at 2015 an officer was seriously wounded. He is recovering in the military hospital.

The National Guard continues to maintain control over the situation throughout the entire country.

Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office.

Men of Masaya in Custody

PA140030Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2346 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Report from Managua by Hugo Espinoza, Radio Reloj chief staff writer--presumably recorded]

[Text] Reports from Masaya indicate that the National Guard is rounding up men, particularly those over 16 years in age. Only women and children are being allowed to remain in that destroyed city--only women, children and the aged, since men 16 years of age and over were being taken into custody by the National Guard, without distinctions of any kind, regardless of whether or not they belong to the Sandinist front. They were allegedly being rounded up for investigation.

BOMBING AND STRAFING OF LEON REPORTED

PA131908Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Here is a report direct from Managua by Radio Reloj reporter Norma Umana: [Umana via telephone] At this time there is strafing and bombing in Leon, especially in the Subtiava and San Felipe Districts. Subtiava is an Indian district and San Felipe is a slum. The National Guard is attacking both sectors with jets.

In Masaya after 3 days of combat the National Guard is now in control. The rebels have fled. The army has started searching the city, especially the Minimbo district, house by house.

Fighting is reported between the National Guard and rebels in Chinandega, and the rebels are not yielding an inch. There is fighting in various areas. The National Guard's attack against Esteli so far is restricted to ground action.

At this time the Nicaraguan general staff is continuing an emergency meeting to discuss relations with Costa Rica. It appears that Somoza is very angry at Costa Rica over the Sandinist question.

RED CROSS REPORTS RENEWED SHOOTING IN JINOTEPE

PA131625Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1518 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Jinotepe, Nicaragua, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The Red Cross has informed LATIN that shooting erupted early this morning in different parts of this city, 47 km south of Managua. The armed clashes started at midnight and stopped 2 hours later after an exchange of machinegun and rifle fire and some grenade explosions. The Red Cross did not report any casualties.

FIDEL CASTRO ATTENDS MILITARY PARADE IN ETHIOPIA

FL182044Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] Fidel Castro and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian chief of state, today watched a grand military parade in Addis Ababa as part of festivities marking the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Ethiopian revolution.

A popular rally similar to the one held yesterday to welcome Fidel filled the Addis Ababa square, Fidel and Mengistu inspected the infantry troops which participated in the parade. These were followed by some of the military equipment now mastered by the Ethiopian army.

The maximum leader of the Cuban revolution was warmly cheered today by the Ethiopian people gathered in Addis Ababa's Revolution Square, where the people yesterday also paid homage of affection and friendship to Fidel and the Cuban people.

More than 10,000 troops from all armed forces of Ethiopia opened the parade which is part of the festivities for the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. The most modern weapons, including armored carriers and antiaircraft rockets, all of them Soviet-made, were paraded in for nearly 2 hours. Today's parade in which the modern Ethiopian Air Force also participated, is the first since the triumph of the revolution and one of the biggest ever held in Africa.

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

FL131303Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias and Pedro Miret Prieto, members of the PCC Politburo, attended the reception given last night in our capital by Ethiopian Ambassador Aemero Wondimagegnehu on the 4th anniversary of the triumph of the Ethiopian revolution. Also attending were Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, other members of the PCC Central Committee, ministers and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in our country.

UN COMMITTEE APPROVES CUBAN-BACKED RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO

FL132338Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] The UN Special Committee on Decolonization has reaffirmed Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and independence following 2 weeks of intensive debates and despite strong U.S. pressure to prevent it. PRENSA LATINA reports that the debates concluded with approval of a draft resolution sponsored by Cuba and Iraq with 10 votes in favor, none against and 12 abstentions.

Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon described the resolution as an important instrument for advance of the process which should tend to unite the forces seeking a truly free Puerto Rico. He added that the resolution also is aimed at the total elimination of colonialism in that territory and above all at halting the annexationist (threat).

Puerto Rican Socialist Party President Juan Mari Bras told PRENSA LATINA that approval of the resolution is an important step internationalizing the case of Puerto Rico.

It was made clear he said, that Puerto Rico was redefined as a colony and that annexation is excluded as a valid alternative for its political status. Mari Bras emphasized also that for the first time a UN resolution demands unconditional release of the four Puerto Rican political prisoners imprisoned (?in the United States).

CUBA URGES STUDY OF PRESSURE AS TYPE OF FORCE

FL131157Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has suggested that economic pressures be included in a draft of a treaty outlawing the use of force in international relations which now is being studied by a UN special committee. The suggestion was made by Cuban Delegate Rolando Salup at the special committee on improving the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. The committee was established last year by the UN General Assembly on a suggestion made by the USSR.

The Cuban representative stated that economic pressure is a form of force which has victimized us and many other small underdeveloped countries at the hands of the imperialists. He said that for 2 decades Cuba has suffered the economic blockade unilaterally imposed by the United States.

VISITING ANGOLAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS WITH STUDENTS

FL131304Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Rezende de Oliveira has met with youths from that fraternal country who are studying in Cuba. At the meeting at the State Committee for Construction, the young Angolan students expressed satisfaction at being trained as technicians in Cuba and for helping their nation's development.

Valdes Meets With Minister

FL132215Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon received Manuel Rezende de Oliveira, construction and housing minister of the People's Republic of Angola at revolution palace. The Angolan official discussed with Commander Ramiro Valdes Menendez his tour of our country in the past few days and advances made in the construction sector in his country.

Levi Farah, minister-president of the State Committee for Construction, who for some time headed a Cuban delegation from that sector in the fraternal country, attended the meeting along with Jose Lopez Moreno and Jose Valle Roque, ministers of construction and construction materials industry, respectively.

CONSUL IN MIAMI DISCUSSES LOBSTER FISHERMEN CONFRONTATION

FL131455Y Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Athena da Mianos report]

[Text] Cuban-American lobster fishermen will meet tonight in Miami to decide what action will be taken should they encounter the Bahamas Defence Force at sea.

Tonight's meeting will determine whether Florida fishermen will continue to haunt Bahamian waters, despite repeated warnings from government. And according to Peter Drudge, Bahamian consul in Miami, the Cuban-Americans are fighting a losing battle against the Bahamas. "Their's is a ploy to evoke public sympathy. The politicians in the area are playing into their hands trying to get as many votes as possible. (At present Florida elections are underway). "Their tactics are not those of violence, but to evoke sympathay from the public. They've played the little boy to the hilt."

Mr Drudge said tonight's meeting will probably be held at the home of Antonio Perez, the only Cuban-American to stand trial here for fishing in Bahamian waters. Perez, 69, was convicted and fined $10,000 or sentenced to five months imprisonment. He opted for the jail term. "Tonight it will more than likely be at Perez' home. Last time it was at the home of the shot boy," he said.

Although he has yet to receive it, Mr Drudge called a $15 million writ filed against the Bahamas Government a "Barnum and Bailey circus." The writ was filed in Miami's District Court last week by Lazaro Perez, father of 14-year-old Vladimir Perez who was shot during the confrontation near Great Issacs Cay, August 11.

"Their attempt has not been too successful," Drudge said. "I think they've failed so far."

He told THE TRIBUNE that response on the lobster war has been limited to south Florida up to now. "It's not a national issue yet."

But Mr Drudge warned that the next encounter between Cuban-Americans and Bahamian police could be a lot more serious.

"This is what we have to worry about. I hope that these fishermen are family men, and that they'll see it would only be useless to tangle with the defence force. I hope reason will prevail. "If something does happen out there--if someone is killed for instance--there may be a lot of trouble then."

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

PA131550Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lawyer Jose Antonio Baquero de la Calle, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, suffered an untimely illness and resigned his duties as (?supervisor) of the most (?controversial) process of democratic recovery in the history of the republic.

[Words indistinct] political panorama that deteriorated on the wake of a fraud charge made by Electoral Tribunal Vice President Rafael Arizaga. Baquero did not endorse Arizaga's claims but refrained from denying them.

The political parties regard the fraud charges as part of a plot to mutilate the process of democratic recovery. Nonetheless, Arizaga has obstinately affirmed that he will provide detailed evidence of the vices committed during the electoral process.

On the eve of his surprising resignation, difference of opinion between the president and vice president of the tribunal had become obvious. Thus, while Baquero viewed Arizaga's statements on a strictly personal plane, as is typical of his manner, the vice president maintained that the tribunal was fully aware that serious irregularities had been committed on 16 July.

The worrisome situation affecting the vote-counting process had its effect on Baquero's mood and finally on his permanence as the head of the electoral process. Baquero de la Calle, who became head of the tribunal in early April, was infuriated by his second in command's preconceived impertinence and resigned. He tendered his resignation in the afternoon, and it was very diligently accepted.

Baquero de la Calle went home and, although he did not abstain from receiving newsmen, he categorically refused to answer their questions. I will not talk; everything has been said in my resignation, the former Electoral Tribunal leader repeated. Nonetheless, he agreed to mention his reasons for resigning.

[Begin Baquero recording] (?I may be accused of assuming certain stands) or attitudes, but in any event I have done so with the best of will and the healthiest of intentions. Close to the culmination of the electoral process work and considering that my presence at the tribunal [words indistinct] for reasons of a strictly personal nature, particularly due to health problems since I am under medical treatment, I must tender to you my resignation as (?a member) of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, to which I was undeservedly appointed.

In resigning from my post, I would like to express my most cordial thanks to the Supreme Council of the armed forces, to the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, and to my comrades, the other members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, for the encouragement, support and trust they gave me at all times. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Supreme Electoral Tribunal Vice President Rafael Arizaga has denied that Jose Baquero resigned because of differences regarding the validity of the 16 July elections. Asked about the possible consequences of Baquero's resignation, Arizaga Vega denied that it may affect the electoral process or the continuation of the official vote-counting process. He also reiterated his offer to present fraud evidence in due time. In spite of this, he expressed confidence in the fulfillment of the armed forces government's plans for democratic recovery.

New Tribunal Officials Appointed

PA131854Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Rafael Arizaga Vega was appointed president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal this morning. Luis Tovar Subia was appointed vice president. Arizaga Vega replaces Jose Baquero de la Calle, who resigned yesterday afternoon from his position as president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

CFP Delegate Protests Arizaga Appointment

PA140959Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2351 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The appointment of the vice president of the Ecuadoran Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Rafael Azizaga, to the post of president today degenerated into a serious verbal clash and resulted in the arrest of a party delegate during the recount of the votes of the July presidential elections.

Arizaga, who recently unleashed a political "storm" by claiming that the election was "debased by anullments and fraud", was appointed today to replace Jose Baquero de la Calle.

When the recount was resumed the delegate from the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], Galo Bayas, criticized the court's decision and reiterated his party's opposition to Arizaga's membership on the court. In a harsh speech Bayas said that the CFP "harbors a deep sense of distrust due to Arizaga's presence at the head of this court." A violent verbal clash ensued, which Arizaga ended by ordering the guards at the Legislative Palace, where the recount is taking place, to arrest Bayas. CFP candidate Jaime Roldos was the winner of the July elections.

GUYANA

CHEDDI JAGAN INTERVIEWED BY HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER

AU121330Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Andras Kanyo interview with Chedi Jagan, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana--presumably in Budapest, date unspecified: "Our Party Is Struggling To Unite the Democratic Forces; discussion with the secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana"]

[Text] As we have reported in our paper, a delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana led by Secretary General Cheddi Jagan, has visited our country. The secretary general of our sister party has received NEPSZABADSAG staff member Andras Kanyo and answered his questions.

[Question] How is the relationship between the People's Progressive Party and the government at the moment?

[Answer] Our party was established in 1950 and has been struggling since then to liquidate dependence on imperialism, to create an autonomous national economy and to build a democratic society. Before obtaining our independence, the situation was not much better than in other Latin American countries. Imperialist monopolies controlled raw material resources and shipped bauxite, manganese, sugar and timber out of our country, while we paid a high price for finished products from them.

Our party, which had been the governing party until 1964 and has been operating in opposition since then, has played the greatest part in the fact that the situation has changed considerably by now. By the end of 1976, Forbes Burnham and his government had assumed national control over natural resources and the key sectors of the economy. Today, 80 percent of our country's economy is under state control. Although our views differ on numerous issues from those of the ruling People's National Congress party, completely support the government in the struggle against the international monopolies and we stand by it with regard to all of its steps consistent with the people's interests.

[Question] What is the economic situation, how are conditions for the existence of the masses developing?

[Answer] Our economic situation was developing well when sugar brought a high price on the world market. The situation has changed since then, both the budget and the balance of payments account are showing a deficit today. The government has raised a credit of 19 million Guyana dollars ($1 equals 2.56 Guyana dollars), and an agreement was concluded recently with the IMF, from which a credit has also been requested to resolve economic problems. Parallel with this--at the demand of the International Monetary Fund and other Western creditors--restrictive measures are being adopted and the state subsidization of foodstuffs (sugar, milk, flour) is being curtailed. The government has also announced that the tax on retail goods will be raised by 10 percent.

Unfortunately, these measures make the position of the working class more difficult and, therefore, we do not support them. They are not popular with the people, either. This was demonstrated by the noticeably low rate of participation in a plebiscite in July. The government decreed this plebiscite in order to obtain authorization to modify the constitution, some of the clauses of which, it claimed, hamper socialist development. However, a proposal submitted to parliament has shown that the ruling People's National Congress Party called for a plebiscite out of other considerations, i.e., that it was aimed at changing Article No. 73 of the constitution. This article stipulates that a plebiscite is necessary to modify the constitution. The ruling party then asked for authorization to modify the constitution without a plebiscite in the future.

Our party, the rest of the opposition parties and the entire country's democratic public opinion protested against this. As a result of the protest campaign throughout the country, only some 8 percent of the voters participated in the elections held on 10 July. However, the government party reported 70-percent participation and a 97-percent victory. I would note that we had our party's supervisors in 29 of 38 electoral areas who kept precise accounts which we have also published in our paper.

I would also like to call attention to another thing. Appraising the situation a year ago, a resolution by our Central Committee noted that now that the colonial state has ended, we have obtained our political independence and, as a result of an intensive political and ideological struggle, we have nationalized bauxite mining and the sugar industry. Reactionary bourgeois elements and lower middle-class people are trying to exert their influence to keep the country on the capitalist path. Because they are politically weak, they try to ally themselves with foreign monopolies.

Indications of this are also apparent today. The international monopolies are attempting to establish a sort of Caribbean common market in which they would allot Guyana only an agricultural role (as a sugar and rice producer). The industrialization program is progressing slowly for the time being, and, according to plans, only 3 percent of investments will be made in the processing industry in the next 4 years.

I must mention that the sectors in which the Soviet Union, Cuba and the GDR, and the socialist countries in general, participate are developing well. Soviet and Cuban assistance is particularly effective in the fisheries and in the GDR's development of the infrastructure. It should also be mentioned that last year in Havana the government concluded an agreement with CEMA representatives on the further expansion of relations. Because of this, the imperialist governments are trying to exert pressure on our country, since they do not approve of the endeavor to develop relations with CEMA.

[Question] How can the imperialist attempt be opposed, how can Guyana parry the pressure it is subjected to?

[Answer] U.S. imperialism is resorting to various methods to retain its influence in Latin America. It equally applies the method of helping to install overt fascist military dictatorships in power, as was the case in Chile, and the gradual shifting of a given country's political and economic life to the right, which it is trying to do today in Peru. As far as our country is concerned, the international monopolies and the imperialist circles behind it are applying the "Peruvian method." Through economic pressure, they are trying to divert our country and people from the anti-imperialist and progressive trend that they have chosen.

Our party believes that the solution is to unite all democratic forces of the country toward the defense of our progressive achievements and independence. This endeavor guided us in August when we proposed the establishment of a government of national unity to the ruling People's National Congress Party. Our willingness to cooperate has not changed, our proposal is valid even today.

Our party and people struggle under complex internal and external conditions to accomplish their progressive economic and social objectives. We greatly appreciate the solidarity and support of the fraternal parties and the peoples of the socialist countries--thus, also of the MSZMP and the Hungarian people--manifested toward us and we also take this opportunity to express our gratitude for them, Comrade Jagan said in conclusion.

SHORTAGES OF FOODSTUFFS, DETERGENTS REPORTED IN KINSTON

FL131425Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Housewives in the corporate area are still finding it difficult to obtain their usual supplies of cooking oil, rice, toilet soap and tinned beef as all these items are being rationed in the supermarkets and grocery outlets.

Detergents will be short again becuase of the unavailability of oleum, an ingredient used in the manufacture of the detergent, according to a SEPROD spokesman, one of the large manufacturers of the time. The spokesman told the GLEANER yesterday that it is quite unlikely that the company will produce any detergent before next weekend as the only local supplier of oleum, International Chemical Company in Spanish Town, will be closing its factory for maintenance and repairs. Two months ago, the manufacture of detergents was hit by the same problem. Cooking oil has been short for several weeks now and the spokesman said that the reason is still the same--shortage of plastic containers. Bottling of the oil was further aggravated by the recent power cuts and a recent strike at the Soya factory in old harbour.

In the case of rice, the shortage was eased slightly with a small shipment of the commodity from Guyana last week. But supermarket operators are still keeping a close tab on purchases so that each customer will get one or two packs. Some supermarkets have reported a shortage of pickled items and cheese.

JAMAICA MAY LOSE UK BANANA MARKET PENDING INCREASED PRODUCTION

FL131420Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Western bureau report]

[Text] Jamaica's banana industry stands to lose its United Kingdom market if it fails to increase its export of the fruit to some 150,000 tons as quickly as possible. The industry last year exported some 80,000 tons of banana, which was regarded as a shortfall of the expected figure. An official of the western section of the banana industry told the bureau on Tuesday that the timeframe for the increase to be realized was between three to four years.

However, the answer lay in putting some 1,000 to 2,000 acres into banana production. There was also the problem of where such vast acreages of land would come from, unless consideration was given to whether some sugar cane land would be used, he said. According to him the answer might very well depend on the resuscitation of existing banana fields. He said that there were at present some 20,000 to 25,000 banana fields throughout the island. For such a programme to be carried out, the question of funds would arise and, as he saw it, a minimum of $600 per banana field would be needed to ensure the increased production.

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